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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

FOR THE YEAR

1952

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

FOR THE YEAR

1952.

Head Office :

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP.

MEMBERS OF CORPORATION :

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E., *Chairman.*

F. E. V. SMITH, C.M.G.

CHIEF J. MANGA WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, NIGERIA GOVERNMENT (*ex-officio*).

W. J. C. RICHARDS.

E. K. MARTIN.

DR. THE HON. E. M. L. ENDELEY, M.H.R.

Secretary:

H. R. CLEAVER, T.D., F.A.C.C.A.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR 1952.

I. General.

The year 1952 continued to be one of expansion and development in the Corporation's activities, and proved to be moderately successful.

Serious damage was caused to the banana plantations as a result of tornadoes and windstorms and it is estimated that a total of 1,981,000 banana plants were lost during the year. This loss together with an increase in the incidence of Panama disease and " cigar end " disease resulted in the production of stems on the Corporation estates being only 12,000 higher than in the previous year. Whilst the shipment of green bananas showed an increase of 134,000 stems as compared with the shipment for 1951, there was a reduction in the output of dried bananas of approximately 50,000 lbs. due mainly to the wind losses in the Tombel area which resulted in very little fruit being available for processing during the period May to September.

The price paid by the Ministry of Food for the green banana shipments remained as in the previous year and the revenue derived from green and dried bananas showed an increase of £73,000 as compared with 1951, notwithstanding the heavy losses.

Production of palms produce increased during 1952 and with the increased prices ruling during the year the revenue derived from this source increased by £65,000.

The Corporation suffered the most serious setback due to the catastrophic fall in the price of rubber. The heavy tapping programme, introduced in the previous year to take advantage of the high market price, caused a reduction in production in 1952 of 50 tons. Revenue was reduced by £195,000.

Agricultural developments included 2,630 acres of bananas planted and preparations were made for a further 2,900 acres in 1953. One thousand and eighty-three acres of palms were planted which represents 819 acres of new development and 264 acres replanting in the Bota area. In connection with the rubber estates, 610 acres of new planting and 56 acres of replanting were completed.

The principal capital works programme was the continuation of the construction of the labour housing at Tiko and Bota and the completion of the Bota Hospital. Tiko School was completed and a commencement made on the sheet piling project preparatory to the construction of Tiko Wharf.

There has been an increase in the staff of all grades necessitated by the increase in development.

As a result of negotiations between the Trade Union and the Corporation salaries and wages were increased and this is referred to elsewhere in the Report.

During November some of the Coporation's plantations and other activities were visited by the Mission from the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The services which have been rendered by Mr. E. W. Box, Banana Superintendent, were recognised by his appointment as an officer of the Order of the British Empire in Her Majesty's Birthday Honours List, 1952.

II. Membership.

A number of changes took place during the year in the membership of the Corporation. Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., Commissioner on Special Duties, who had been Chairman of the Corporation since its inception, tendered his resignation as Chairman which took effect from the 10th May, 1952; he retained his membership.

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., was appointed by His Excellency The Governor to be Chairman in place of Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., with effect from 10th May, 1952.

As was intimated in the previous Annual Report, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, O.B.E., did not seek reappointment on account of the pressure of his other business interests and his membership terminated on the 15th March, 1952.

The tenure of office, as member, of Sir R. T. Stoneham, K.B.E., terminated on the 30th April, 1952, on his retirement from the service of the Corporation.

Mr. R. F. A. Grey, O.B.E., was appointed Development Secretary, Nigeria Government, with effect from the 14th May, 1952, and he became, *ex officio*, a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. C. J. Pleass, C.M.G., the previous Development Secretary who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region.

At the close of 1952 the membership was:—

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E. (*Chairman*).
The Development Secretary, Nigeria Government (*ex officio*).

Cameroons Members:—

Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E.
Mr. E. K. Martin.
Dr. the Hon. E. M. L. Endeley, M.H.R.

Overseas Members:—

Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G. (London).
Mr. W. J. C. Richards (London).

III. Meetings.

General Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows:—

13th February to 14th February, 1952.
9th April to 22nd April, 1952.
14th August to 15th August, 1952.
21st November to 28th November, 1952.

The Annual General Meeting when the Report and Accounts for the year 1951 were accepted was held at the Head Office at Bota on the 23rd April, 1952. A number of less formal consultative meetings between members of the Corporation readily available were held from time to time.

IV. Corporation Lands.

Certificates of Occupancy for those parcels of land occupied by the Corporation which had been the subject of Certificates of Occupancy issued either to former German occupants or to the Custodian of Enemy Property were executed. As a result, negotiations were commenced with regard to the preparation and execution of five agreements relating to rentals and valuations and the Deed of Variation relating to rentals of surrendered land concerning the Estates leased to the Corporation. By the end of 1952 agreement had been reached with the Nigerian Government concerning the drafting details of the agreements and it only remained for them to be engrossed and executed, which it was expected would take place very early in 1953.

Protracted negotiations had been taking place for some time in connection with the plan of the Administering Authority for the solution of the problems of the Bakweri and other peoples living in the Southern Cameroons by means of controlled and assisted resettlement on land. Proposals were received by the Corporation during 1952 concerning the excision of 25,000 acres of the lands leased to the Corporation for the purpose of this resettlement. The proposals provide for the excision of lands contiguous to the groups of villages and in some cases the only land which could be excised is already part of an economic unit of the Corporation's plantations. Whilst there is no doubt that there is a certain amount of land which could be made available, it is not necessarily available in the areas suggested. Negotiations continue in this matter.

V. General Organisation.

It had previously been decided that on the retirement of Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., as Chairman of the Corporation, who had combined the executive and managerial duties with those of the office of Chairman in the previous years, a General Manager and Secretary be appointed so that Head Office organisation would be adequate to carry on the work of the Corporation with a Chairman not resident in the Cameroons. A General Manager was appointed and took up his duties in February, 1952. A Secretary was appointed and took up his duties in May, 1952.

VI. Agricultural Activities.

The Corporation's agricultural policy continues as a concentration on the development of Bananas, Rubber and Oil Palms, but serious attention has been given to the development of other crops. Attention has also been paid to the development of a scientific research section of the Corporation's activities and negotiations were in train at the end of 1952 with regard to the appointment of an agricultural research assistant.

Summaries of crop acreages are given on page 27 of this Report.

(i) *Bananas.*—Storm damage and the heavy incidence of disease were factors which prevented the export target figure of 8,000,000 stems from the whole of the British Cameroons being attained, the shortfall being approximately 2,250,000 stems. Although the number of stems exported was slightly below that of 1951 it is notable that the tonnage of the 1952 shipments was 2,000 tons in excess of that for 1951, the quality of bananas exported during the last quarter of the year being of high standard and most favourably commented upon.

As a result of one heavy storm on the 29th January which caused damage to all banana plantations in the Cameroons the Corporation alone lost 877,000 plants, whilst the other major producers lost 743,000.

Losses of bananas suffered by the Corporation through wind storms in connection with its Tiko, Ekona and West Coast Estates totalled 1,581,000 plants. The 1,500 acres at Tombel rehabilitated during 1951 were heavily damaged by successive storms in March and April, the total losses being estimated at 400,000 plants. These losses had an adverse effect on the dried banana production during the months of May to September when very little fruit was available for processing.

Panama disease spread rapidly in all areas with the exception of Tombel, which was the only banana plantation free from this disease. Seventy-two acres of plants were killed in Tiko as the result of floods in August. In the West Coast areas 148 acres were abandoned during the year.

Cigar End disease of banana fruit caused a serious reduction in the Corporation's production during the last quarter of the year. This important disease is to be the subject of special scientific investigation.

The Corporation opened the Meme River and Boa areas and a total of 1,533 acres was planted. Rail was laid at Boa and preparations for the laying of the track along the Meme River were well advanced.

At Tombel the new road to the Mungo River was nearing completion and the wharf constructed and it is anticipated that the evacuation of Tombel bananas to Tiko via the new road and Mungo River will commence during the first half of 1953.

It is planned to continue development at the Meme River, Boa, Ekona and Mabeta areas during 1953 and the new planting will approximate to 2,900 acres. In addition, 1,100 acres of existing bananas are to be replanted in Tiko/Ekona districts.

The Corporation entered into an agreement with the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd. in August whereby the Corporation undertook to purchase the exportable bananas produced by the Co-operative Union. The total stems from this source shipped during the period August to December amounted to only 5,000 but this figure, which was far less than was anticipated, was due to production being seriously affected by Cigar End disease. Indigenous farmers are replanting their farms and membership of the Co-operative Union has now reached a figure of 118. It is to be hoped that the production by indigenous farmers will be rapidly increased but at this stage it is impossible to arrive at any reliable estimate of future production.

The whole of the exportable surplus of bananas in the Cameroons was sold to the Ministry of Food and shipping was provided by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. Towards the end of the year it was intimated in the Press and elsewhere that the Ministry of Food would cease to make bulk purchases of bananas and that there would be a free market in this fruit. The Corporation, however, has an agreement with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the marketing of its bananas.

(ii) *Oil Palms.*—Improvements have continued, both in the field and in the factories, but a decision was taken early in the year to cease harvesting palm products at Mbonge due to the unsatisfactory condition of the factory and the wastefulness of labour in dealing with the scattered palms producing areas. The remaining four mills at Bota, Moliwe, Ekona and Idenau continue to work satisfactorily, the new installation at Bota Mill coming into full operation during the middle of the year. A second Pioneer Mill was erected at Ekona to deal with the increasing fruit production. A total of 2,593 tons of oil and 1,576 tons of kernels was produced during the year as compared with 2,463 tons of oil and 1,265 tons of kernels during 1951. There was also an improvement in the quality of the oil, the free fatty acid percentage being 3·65 as compared with 4·19 during 1951.

On account of the difficulties encountered in making bulk shipments of palm oil from the Cameroons discussions took place between the Corporation and the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board as a result of which it was decided that the Marketing Board would provide the majority of the finance necessary for the erection of suitable bulking

and storage tanks as well as the machinery associated with them and the pipe line to Bota Wharf. The Board further agreed to pay the charter hire of a palm oil barge chartered from Elder Dempster Lines for the movement of such oil from the wharf to the ship's side. Contracts were therefore negotiated accordingly and a great deal of material had arrived towards the end of the year. It is expected that all the equipment will be in operation during the latter part of 1953 with a corresponding saving in handling and deterioration of oil. It had not proved feasible to ship oil in bulk when decanted in drums in the Cameroons at all times of the year on account of variation of temperature and consequent solidification.

During the year 1,083 acres were planted, of which 819 acres were new development at Idenau and 264 acres replanting of old palm areas at Bota.

The work of palms breeding continued satisfactorily, although during the second half of the year some loss was suffered through pollination failures. This loss may have an adverse effect on planting material available for 1954. Three thousand selected palm seeds were imported from Malaya and the average germination from the six crosses by the end of the year was approximately 40 per cent.

(iii) *Rubber.*—The year 1952 marked the opening of the first rubber plantations to be planted by the British and the initial yields were promising. From now on each year will see more new budded rubber becoming available for tapping and it is hoped that the higher yields will compensate for reductions due to felling of old and uneconomic rubber areas preparatory to replanting. During the year 666 acres were planted bringing the total acreage of rubber planted since the war to 4,274 acres. Production during the year amounted to 1,559 tons as compared with 1,606 tons in 1951, the decrease of approximately 3 per cent. being attributable in the main to heavy tapping carried out in 1951 when advantage was taken of the high market price for rubber.

The rubber estates were visited twice during the year by the visiting agent who advises the Corporation on rubber planting, and he reported favourably.

(iv) *Cocoa.*—A previous decision to abandon cocoa on Mukonje Estate in view of the disappointing results from the rehabilitation of old cocoa was carried out, the areas being replanted with rubber. There remain over 1,480 acres of cocoa at Tombel but the trees have been badly affected by Black Pod and measures are being taken to clean and prune the whole area. Production totalled 181,920 lbs. as compared with 186,480 lbs. during 1951.

(v) *Other Crops.*—There are at present six acres of old mature pepper at Meanja and ten acres of immature pepper planted during the season 1950/51; commencement was made on the cultivation of a further ten acres at Old Koke. Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four pounds of pepper were harvested as compared with 3,360 lbs. during 1951.

The paths in the 70 acres of old tea gardens at Tole were cleared and some three acres of tea bushes were pruned. The bushes reacted very

favourably to the pruning and it would appear that rehabilitation of the gardens and an extension of the planted area may well become an economic proposition. The Corporation is seeking advice from an expert tea adviser and a decision may be taken in 1953 as to future development of this crop.

(vi) *Buea Farms.*—The results of the reorganisation on the farms commenced during 1951 began to become apparent. Thirty thousand and eighty-six gallons of milk were produced, an increase of 5,200 gallons as compared with 1951 and almost twice the production of 1950. Most of the milk was converted into butter, the production amounting to 10,359 lbs. The policy of retaining a higher proportion of young stock for fattening to maturity has been continued and at the close of the year there were 67 young bullocks on the farms. In order to provide grazing for the increase in stock a large area of elephant grass bush has been cleared at West Farm.

Fat pig production increased by 30 per cent. over 1951 and the female breeding stock was increased to 26.

The trading loss on the farms was substantially reduced in comparison with previous years.

VII. Production.

As reported elsewhere the storm damage and the incidence of disease had a marked effect on the export of bananas from the Cameroons and whilst the overall exports showed a slight reduction on 1951, the shipments from the Corporation's estates showed a small increase. Comparative figures of production are as follows:—

		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Bananas—Total for British Cameroons:							
Production	stems	2,822,139	4,585,669	5,676,039	4,803,782	5,953,543	6,178,209
Shipments	„	1,281,330	4,078,408	5,137,600	4,680,419	5,773,208	5,746,946
Cameroons Development Corporation Estates:							
Production	stems	1,628,678	2,541,579	3,226,723	2,760,188	3,868,756	3,880,487
Shipments	„	673,713	2,268,818	2,927,539	2,666,775	3,609,906	3,743,801
Dried Bananas	lb.	1,366,286	417,492	112,224	28,252	573,216	523,595
Palm Oil	tons	1,321	1,483	1,589	2,077	2,463	2,593
Palm Kernels	„	788	842	666	1,157	1,265	1,576
Rubber	„	1,314	1,335	925	1,324	1,606	1,559
Cocoa	lb.	—	40,854	255,770	194,040	186,480	181,920
Tea	„	26,208	1,738	—	—	—	—
Pepper	„	2,240	2,977	4,943	2,260	3,360	5,824
Butter	„	6,528	5,935	5,441	4,827	8,438	10,359
Milk	gals.	15,590	19,205	19,238	15,272	24,870	30,086

VIII. Joint Activities with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd.

During the year the arrangements with Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the conduct of the joint activities at Tiko continued as heretofore and additional equipment including four steam locomotives and a number of hopper wagons was added to the Tiko Plain Railway. Rapid progress was made in the reconstruction of the Tiko Hospital.

IX. Engineering.

The development programme has thrown a considerable burden on the specialist staff of the division which has necessitated additional recruitment. As an interim measure Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Ltd. agreed to second three engineers to the Corporation which assistance has been deeply appreciated.

(i) *Housing.*—The erection of additional housing for all grades of the Corporation's staff continued during the year and nine Senior Service houses and two chalets were built at Bota, Tiko and Ekona and one Intermediate Staff house was completed at Tombel. Several bush houses were erected as a temporary measure.

The contract with Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Ltd. which provides for the building of permanent labour housing at Bota and Tiko resulted in 1,403 two-roomed houses and 24 Intermediate Service houses being completed by the end of the year. A revised plan for the larger type of Senior Service house was approved and work on 12 new houses at Bota was commenced under contract with the same firm together with the new residence for the General Manager.

A revised standard design for labour housing to be built in timber departmentally by the engineering division was approved and construction was commenced at Ekona and Tombel. The standard design consists of a concrete plinth with a timber superstructure and metal sheet roofs.

(ii) *Social, Education and Welfare Buildings.*—Bota School was completed as was a similar new school at Tiko. The Tiko School was ready to open at the end of the year. The building of a domestic science centre to be run in conjunction with the Bota School was nearly completed. A new Workers' Shop at Bota Middle Farm, was completed as part of the new village layout. A Senior Service club was erected at Tiko and the Intermediate Service Staff Club at Bota was opened.

(iii) *Medical Buildings.*—Bota Hospital was brought into use during the year although some buildings had to be completed; work on the Tiko Hospital was well advanced. Plans for hospitals constructed from arcon material were prepared and actual work on them will start early in 1953.

(iv) *Marine Works.*—Negotiations continued for the reconstruction of Tiko Wharf and by December work had commenced on sheet piling as the first steps towards the construction of the lighter wharf. It was decided that the project should consist of a lighter wharf and a main wharf, construction consisting of screw piles with a concrete superstructure, together with some reclamation. The Consulting Engineer and representatives of contractors paid visits and material had started to arrive so that screw piling could begin early in 1953.

Work commenced and was 50 per cent. completed on the extension of the various transit sheds, the building of a Queen's Warehouse and the construction of a wall round the Customs area at Bota in accordance with the agreement with the Governor referred to elsewhere.

The new wharf at Tombel was practically completed with the exception of the erection of a small crane and certain other minor items.

Designs were prepared for a new wharf at Kumbe in the Meme River area for erection in 1953.

Minor repairs to other wharves were effected by the local staff on the estates.

(v) *Roads and Communications.*—The Tombel/Mungo Falls Road under construction by Messrs. Costain (West Africa) Ltd. was well advanced by the end of the year and should be opened early in 1953.

Replacement of the suspension bridge at Idenau could not be commenced owing to a delay in the supply of materials but work will start under contract early in 1953. Surveys for other railway bridges at Idenau were completed but designs for the bridges still require to be prepared. It is intended that these designs will provide for the use of the standard railway bridges which are held in stock. An extensive programme of repairs to railway and road bridges, which was long overdue, was commenced.

(vi) *Water Supplies.*—Work began on the Bota and Tiko water supply systems which will eventually supply filtered and chlorinated water to these two areas. The Tiko system was nearly completed but the Bota system will not be in operation until the end of the first quarter of 1953. A survey has been made of the Tombel water supply to effect improvement. Further improvements were made in the supply of water to the Missellele Rubber Factory but additional settling tanks will be required before the water supply is entirely satisfactory. Small extensions to water supplies elsewhere have been made, in order to improve the facilities in various labour housing areas.

(vii) *Factories.*—The new Bota Oil Mill was brought into commission during the year and some of the Pioneer Mill equipment was moved to other areas. The M'Bonge Oil Mill was closed.

(viii) *Workshops.*—A new garage and workshop was brought into commission at Tombel and equipment was ordered to improve the mechanical and woodworking shops in some of the outstations. Part of this equipment had arrived and was installed. The old saw mill and machinery from Likomba and the saws which were removed were installed at Ekona and Tiko.

(ix) *Motor Transport.*—The fleet of vehicles continued to expand and at the end of the year the Corporation was operating approximately 240 vehicles, including tractors and trailers. A service station was opened at Tombel and the construction of maintenance shops was commenced at Tiko and Ekona utilising temporary buildings until such time as a more permanent form of building could be constructed. Equipment required for the outstation garages was ordered and the majority of this has been received. The preliminary plans were prepared for the extension of Moliwe garage, as with the increase in the size of the fleet of vehicles

operated by the Corporation an extension had become a matter of some urgency. The motor transport staff has been increased. The supply of spare parts for the Corporation's vehicles has much improved.

(x) *Electrical Engineering.*—Negotiations with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria concerning the responsibility for the future supplies of electric energy to the Corporation were completed. On the understanding that the Hydro Electric Stations at Malele and Luermann-falls are sub-leased to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria to augment the supply of power generated at its Hydro Electric Station at Njoke, that Corporation will supply power through its network to the estates at Ekona, Tiko, Bota and Buea. In consequence this Corporation has closed its diesel generating plants at Bota and Tiko. Designs for the improvement of the internal distribution lines at Bota and Tiko were prepared and the work will be executed as soon as materials become available. A new generating station consisting of two diesel driven generators was installed at Tombel and one diesel generator was moved from Tiko and installed at Idenau. Various small generating plants in operation throughout the outlying estates were maintained.

X. Marine and Shipping.

The ports of Bota and Tiko are operated by the Shipping Division which controls all wharfage, lighterage and handling at these ports, in addition to coastwise cargo to the limits of the plantations. The summary of trade which follows shows an increase of over 14,000 tons, excluding bananas, in comparison with 1951. One hundred and eighty-one vessels were cleared at Bota and 107 at Tiko an increase of 17 at Bota and one at Tiko.

The Corporation took delivery during the year of a 42 ft. steel diesel launch and three 60 ft. swim ended dumb barges. After allowing for several old German craft which were condemned and disposed of during the year, the Corporation's fleet at the 31st December, 1952, consisted of:

11 sea-going dumb lighters.
8 sea-going power lighters.
6 sea-going tugs and towing launches.
12 river towing launches and small launches.
15 river dumb lighters.

Orders have been placed for additional craft for 1953 delivery consisting of:—

4 sea-going dumb lighters.
1 60 ft. swim ended steel dumb barge.
4 high powered semi-tunnel shallow draught river launches.
12 shallow draught river lighters.

The palm oil barge with a capacity of 200 tons referred to on page 8 was delivered and is being operated and maintained by the Shipping Division. Negotiations with Government concerning the handling of

cargo at Bota were completed and an agreement was executed with the Governor whereby the Corporation was granted special powers in connection with Bota Wharf. The improvements and additions necessitated under this agreement should be completed by June, 1953. The reconstruction of Tiko Wharf and the provision of a new lighter wharf are referred to on page 10 and work commenced on the reclamation of land from the Bimbia River adjacent to the wharf. Plans were prepared for additional cargo storage and alterations in the port area at Tiko. On account of the limited space in the wharf area work on the improvements will not be commenced until the lighter and main wharves are nearing completion.

It is expected that the first shipment of bananas from the Meme River will take place early in 1953 and that shipments of fruit from Tombel will commence about the middle of 1953.

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS

1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Port	Inward Cargo	Outward Cargo (excluding bananas)	Creek Sailings	Bananas Exported	Passengers		Vehicles	Bags of Mail
					Saloon	Deck		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Stems				
Bota	22,040	9,081	6,135	5,747,040	263	6,387	134	5,861
Tiko	19,955	2,536	7,430		754	498	176	694
Total 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,747,040	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
Total 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
Total 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
Total 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
Total 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

XI. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment.*—There was an increase in the strength of the staff and of the labour force during the year and the position at the 31st December, 1952, was as follows:—

Senior Service	173
Intermediate Service	23
Junior Service (including employees on monthly agreements)	985
General labour force	24,561

Recruitment of Senior Service Staff was continued in order to maintain an establishment adequate to deal with the increased developments and the expansion in the various ancillary services. Further promotions from the Intermediate Service to the Senior Service were made at the end of the year when two Cameroonians were appointed field assistants. Two other candidates for promotion are to be considered by the Promotion Sub-Committee after six months' probation, when they are able to show the necessary qualifications and to accept additional responsibility. It is the Corporation's desire to promote the maximum number of employees to responsible positions when the employees are able to show the necessary qualifications and that they can accept the additional responsibility. Employees promoted to the Intermediate Service during 1951 were considered during the year and their appointments confirmed. The number of staff appointed in the Intermediate Service declined owing to retirements but the Intermediate Staff Selection Committee will interview further candidates early in 1953. One hundred and nine promotions to the Junior Service or to posts subject to monthly agreements have been made. The general labour force has increased as a result of the development and expansion of the Corporation's activities.

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service.*—Representations were received from the Corporation's Workers' Union in August concerning requests for very substantial increases in the rates of pay necessitated by the increased cost of living. The requests were for an increase of 75 per cent. on the basic pay of daily paid labour and 50 per cent. on the salaries of monthly paid employees. These requests were received at a time when the Corporation had considered an increase in wages and salaries and was about to publish new rates. These rates when published were not accepted by the Union and negotiations opened between the Executive of the Workers' Union and the management to arrive at a measure of agreement. The discussions covered the stabilisation of the cost of essential commodities, particularly foodstuffs, the regular supply of these and the institution of other remedial measures to counteract possible inflationary influences which would result in large scale increases in wages. The negotiations were somewhat protracted and ultimately it was necessary to request the Commissioner of Labour to appoint a conciliator. Agreement was reached under which the basic general labour rate was raised by 3d. to 2s. 4d. per day. Comparable increases were given to other grades and the regular attendance bonus of 6s. per month was reinstituted. The new daily wage scales by comparison with those in operation in 1947 show an increase of over 100 per cent. exclusive of attendance bonus. An additional contribution has been made indirectly to the workers' pay packet since the Corporation subsidises certain foodstuffs made available throughout the Corporation's plantations. The Corporation has agreed further to subsidise certain basic commodities sold to employees direct. Consideration is being given to the employment of a commercial superintendent, whose sole function would be the purchase of food in the cheapest market and its distribution throughout the many scattered areas of the Corporation.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.*—The relationship between the Workers' Union and the management continued

to be on an amicable basis and consultations have taken place at regular intervals. The Consultative Committee consisting of three Area Managers and four heads of divisions met at regular quarterly intervals. The committee has proved a useful medium for an exchange of views and ensured a large measure of goodwill and understanding by both management and labour of the various problems that arise. Certain individual complaints and special cases were dealt with informally each month by direct negotiation between representatives of the Union and the Personnel Section of the Welfare Division. Some of the subjects dealt with by the Consultative Committee during the year were:—

Anti-malarial and sanitary subjects.

Primary and adult education.

Supply of goods to Workers' Shops.

Improved methods of joint consultation.

Incentive bonus and piecework schemes.

Housing standard.

Wage payments and overtime.

Ninety-five cases were dealt with at the joint monthly meetings.

(iv) *Senior Service Staff Committee.*—The Senior Service Staff Committee met on a number of occasions during the year and it prepared a budget concerning the cost of living of the Senior Service employee which was considered by the Corporation when reviewing its salary and wage scales. The Committee also made representations and suggestions with regard to conditions of service.

(v) *Housing.*—Progress was made in the provision of new and improved housing for all grades of the Corporation's staff, details of which are set out under the section of the report dealing with engineering.

(vi) *Workers' Shops.*—Expansion continued in the provision of Workers' Shops during the year and new shops were opened at Middle Farm, M'Bonge and Tombel, whilst the shop at Mokundange was closed as a result of the decrease in demand in that area. At the end of the year 16 shops were in operation and showed an increase of approximately £24,000 in turnover which totalled £110,000.

The general standard of shopkeepers and assistants continued to improve.

There is no doubt that the shops provided an essential service for the employees of the Corporation. They maintained a fair level of prices irrespective of the location of the shop and the same price was charged for an item whether it was sold in Bota or M'Bonge.

(vii) *Supplies of Foodstuffs and Other Commodities to Workers.*—Certain basic foodstuffs and other essentials continued to be provided by

the Corporation at or below cost. These included kerosene, palm oil and salt. In due course with the completion of road communications to the north and the appointment of a commercial superintendent it may be possible to transport cheaper foodstuffs from the areas in which they are grown to the Corporation's estates, thus ensuring a more regular supply of food, at accessible points, at reasonable prices.

The policy of providing land for employees for their own chop farms was not a success, as energies were diverted from their work and absenteeism resulted.

(viii) *Provident Fund.*—All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Services as well as many monthly paid employees were members of the Corporation's Provident Fund. Members contribute a minimum of 10 per cent. of their salaries but they may elect to increase this to a maximum of 15 per cent. During the year the Corporation decided to increase its contribution in respect of each member of the Fund to 15 per cent. of the salary of the member.

The market value of the Provident Fund's investments at the close of 1952 was £128,980. There were 724 members.

(ix) *Retiring Gratuities.*—Retiring gratuities calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor are available to employees who are not members of the Provident Fund but who have served the Corporation for a minimum of five years continuously. Gratuities become available when the employee retires as a result of old age or infirmity. During the year 206 gratuities amounting to £3,535 14s. 8d. were approved.

In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, *ex gratia* payments are made to employees in respect of their service on the plantations prior to the inception of the Corporation. Payments to 173 employees and amounting to £1,550 3s. 5d. were authorised during the year.

Hitherto a portion of the Corporation's investments in securities was earmarked against the reserve set up for these gratuities and *ex gratia* payments. Experience has shown that this is not necessary.

XII. Welfare and Social Services.

With the departure on retirement of Sir R. T. Stoneham, K.B.E., Director of Welfare and Social Services Division and the departure of other members of the staff it became necessary to reorganise and by the end of 1952 new Senior Service Staff had been recruited and the establishment was at full strength.

(i) *Recreation.*—All sections of the staff and the general labour participated in some form of recreation during leisure hours and the organisation of athletic meetings, association football, boxing and tribal dancing continued to receive support in all areas. With assistance and training from members of the Senior Service Staff standards are showing a marked improvement and enthusiasm has been maintained at a high level. In the 1952 athletic championships four new records were set up

out of eight championship events. Sports fields were established at 32 places and these were provided with all facilities and equipment for football and athletic sports. The total membership of the Football League with subsidiary divisional leagues was 52 teams.

Interest in boxing is developing rapidly and this activity will be stimulated by the presentation of a boxing trophy to be competed for annually by teams from the British and French Cameroons.

(ii) *Film Unit.*—With the three mobile units constantly working to full capacity the popularity of the film shows in all camps continued. It has been possible to maintain regular shows at some of the more distant camps notwithstanding the inaccessibility and the relatively small number of employees they contain. During the wet season impassable roads to more remote areas prevented the mobile units from fulfilling all their engagements, particularly at M'Bonge. Arrangements were being made to equip a vehicle of the jeep type as a mobile film unit and when these arrangements are completed it will be possible to maintain regular shows at all camps throughout the year. Four hundred and seventy performances were given to a total estimated audience of 283,000. Performances given for the Senior Service Staff proved extremely popular and shows were given regularly at more outlying centres where the members of staff in the area justified the performance.

The film unit provided amplified recorded music for camp " high life " dances. These were very popular and invariably well attended. In the latter half of the year a photographic developing and printing service was introduced for the benefit of all members of the Corporation's staff.

(iii) *Community Halls.*—The policy of the Corporation in providing Community Halls around which educational, cultural and recreational activities are centred has continued in all areas and camps. At such centres periodical dances and concerts were held and frequent use was made of gramophone and amplifying equipment. Library boxes were circulated to all camps and the range of reading material was continually being widened. Apart from dances and concerts, the community halls, now numbering 33, were used for a variety of other purposes, including casual recreation, film performances, adult education and as reading and committee rooms. The Intermediate Service Club at Bota is firmly established and is being used for a variety of functions. The Senior Service Club was erected at Tiko and officially opened in June. Two tennis courts were completed at each of the Clubs at Tiko and Bota, being sited adjacent to the respective clubs and have proved very popular.

(iv) *Workers' Villages.*—Progress continued with the permanent housing of employees at Bota, Tiko and Ekona and new camps were nearing completion at Mile 30 on the Kumba Road, Old Koke and Molyko.

(v) *Women's Welfare.*—The sewing classes, first started in 1949, continued in popularity and the interest taken by the women in using the sewing machines provided by the Corporation was most marked.

Articles are designed to provide hygienic as well as essential and attractive garments and are sold to the women for the cost of the materials only. During the sewing classes talks are given on hygiene and baby care from time to time and the women encouraged to ask questions and enter into discussion. This is a popular feature. In some classes the alphabet has been learned through the medium of singing whilst they sew. From these literacy classes for women have been formed and these are held during the mornings whilst the men are at work. It is too early yet to report on their success.

(vi) *Markets.*—The need for properly organised markets still exists as traders flock to the many camps during and immediately after pay-day with wares for sale at high prices. It is not possible for the Corporation to establish markets of its own and the only alternative appears to be for markets to be established at the Corporation's main camp areas and to be administered by the Local Native Authority. In the event of the appointment of a commercial superintendent it is hoped that improved and more regular methods of distribution of foodstuffs at reasonable prices will materialise.

(vii) *News Sheet.*—With the departure in the latter part of 1952 of a number of members of the Welfare and Social Services Division the News Sheet ceased to be published. However with the staff of the division at full strength by the end of the year it was possible to recommence publication. The News Sheet, published fortnightly, contained information covering a wide field of subjects and was circulated to all camps and areas free of charge. It provided an appropriate medium for publishing interesting information concerning educational, recreational and sporting activities of the Corporation and consideration was given to increasing the area and the scale of distribution. A news sheet for the Senior Service Staff with the title of " Planter's Punch " was commenced and issued on a monthly basis. By this means it was hoped the staff in some of the outlying areas would be able to follow the main activities of the Corporation and be kept informed of the welfare, social, sporting and other matters of topical interest.

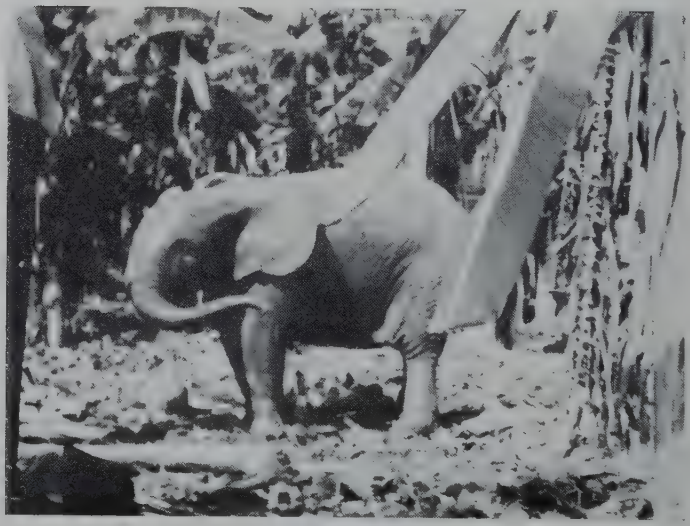
(viii) *Welfare Expenditure.*—The Corporation's recurrent expenditure on welfare and social services was over £30,000 but it continues to increase and was calculated at the end of the year to have reached the rate of £60,000 per annum. In addition, capital expenditure on social buildings, schools, sports fields, etc., exceeded £34,000 in the year apart from work in progress.

XIII. Education.

(i) *General.*—The Corporation's policy is to provide free primary education for the true children of its African employees, either at schools built and managed by the Corporation or at schools built out of funds provided by the Corporation and managed by Missions at the expense of the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation pays the school fees of children eligible for this benefit but who of necessity have to attend

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS ON THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S ESTATES.

WINDSTORM DAMAGE



ELEPHANT AND NEWLY BORN CALF

TIKO HOSPITAL OUTPATIENTS' BLOCK

BOTA MIDDLE FARM WORKERS' SHOP

MATUTE SCHOOL

BOTA—SCHOOL MEALS

GENERAL VIEW—VEGETABLE FARM, BUEA

DAIRY CATTLE, BUEA

PLOUGHING VEGETABLE PLOTS

FRIESIAN BULL (IMPORTED)

LARGE WHITE PIGS

BOTA WHARF AND PORT AREA IMPROVEMENTS

other schools. The Corporation does not provide secondary education but offers scholarships from primary to secondary schools for all children of its employees who are worthy of a secondary education and who have managed to secure places in certain secondary schools. The Corporation's contribution to higher training is in the form of scholarships to members of the British Cameroons community generally and these scholarships are awarded by a committee whose Chairman is the Commissioner for the Cameroons. Special scholarships are available to employees of more than two years' standing and courses of training in technical subjects for other employees are provided. The further educational needs of employees are catered for by Adult Literacy classes, continuation classes for those who have already achieved literacy and libraries established at various centres throughout the Corporation's plantations. Wives are allowed to join these classes which are held mainly in the evening, but classes held in the daytime exclusively for wives are more successful and are linked with other welfare work.

(ii) *Staff.*—During the early part of 1952 all the Corporation's educational activities were administered by the Woman Welfare Officer but in order to meet the increasing developments the staff was augmented in the middle of the year by the appointment of a Principal Education Officer. This resulted in a specialist being available for the development of primary schools and evening classes for adults leaving the Woman Welfare Officer free to develop homecraft among the women and to attend to the welfare aspects of primary education such as the provision of free meals for school children.

(iii) *Primary Education.*—In January, 1952, a scheme for the provision of free primary education of the children of the Corporation's employees was put into operation. Three first year classes and one second year class were opened at the new school at Middle Farm, Bota, under an experienced headmaster seconded from Government service. Schools established in temporary buildings at Idenau, Matute, and Mabeta were opened and about 250 children were admitted to them. The school which had been planned for Tiko on the same lines as the school at Middle Farm, Bota, was completed and will be opened in January, 1953. All these schools will be added to year by year until 1954/55 when provision will have been made for a full junior primary school course for more than 1,000 children. The scope of the Bota and Tiko schools will be gradually widened to embrace the full senior primary course. Plans are under consideration for the erection of a permanent school building at Idenau.

Expansion of the Corporation's own primary school system depends upon the supply of teachers. During 1952 four men and one woman sponsored by the Corporation secured places in teacher training centres and will be available as teachers for the Corporation's schools in 1954. A further five men who have been selected will commence a similar course in 1953. Teachers who have not had the benefit of special training were available to fill other vacancies but the Corporation wishes to preserve a high standard of teaching in its schools and is unwilling to lower its standards of teaching staff.

In addition to the schools under its own management the Corporation has negotiated agreements with certain Missions for the erection and operation of schools at the Corporation's expense. The first phase of the school at Mokundange was completed, whilst the schools planned for Moliwe, Mpundu and Laduma were under construction. During 1952 Mokundange, Laduma and Mpundu schools were opened in temporary buildings and provided for the education of some 150 children of Corporation employees. Arrangements were made to pay the school fees of employees' children who had begun their primary education in other schools or who did not live within reach of a school managed or owned by the Corporation. By the end of the year school fees had been paid for about 1,600 such children. In all some 2,000 children of the Corporation's employees were receiving free primary education at one institution or another.

(iv) *Scholarships.*—A scheme for the benefit of Cameroonians has been in operation for some years whereby scholarships for higher education are provided out of funds allocated by the Corporation. The grant available in 1952 was £5,250 and during the year two scholarships to be taken up immediately were awarded, whilst a further two to be effective from October, 1953, the commencement of the academic year, were granted, making a total of 24 scholarships provided since the scheme began. Twelve of the recipients have been sent to the University College at Ibadan, three to Fourah Bay College and the remaining nine were at or will be sent to various institutions in the United Kingdom.

Wherever suitable training facilities exist in West Africa the students were sent to these local institutions in preference to the United Kingdom. Steps have now been taken to restrict the award of scholarships as far as possible to students of medicine, nursing, accountancy, engineering, commerce and in particular agriculture, all of which will be of practical value in the development of the Cameroons.

Scholarships granted so far cover the following subjects:—

Science (5)	Economics (2)
Arts (3)	Agriculture (1)
Commerce (3)	Local Government (1)
Education (3)	Domestic Science (1)
Medicine (2)	Dentistry (1)
Nursing (2)	

At the beginning of 1952 there were ten children of employees of the Corporation who held scholarships tenable at secondary schools and three additional scholarships were awarded during the year, whilst 11 scholarships which were to be taken up in 1953 were awarded in December. A total of 24 secondary school scholarships have so far been awarded. At present the scheme is restricted by the limited secondary school accommodation available locally.

Employees themselves where they have two or more years' service in the Corporation are eligible for scholarships of a general nature or for technical training. During the year courses were being taken in pharmacy, accountancy and electrical mechanics: one employee has been sent to University College, Ibadan, and it is intended to send another to the United Kingdom for technical training as a bench chemist.

(v) *Adult Education.*—Evening literacy classes were held three times a week in three grades, those reaching the top grade being required to take a passing out examination. There are now 2,436 registered pupils in 179 classes at 76 centres, supervised by five full time adult education organisers, all of whom are trained teachers. A beginning has been made in extending these classes to a higher level for those employees who have successfully passed through the literacy classes, or who have completed the Junior Primary School course. By the end of the year these continuation classes had only been held in the Bota and Ekona areas but arrangements were being made to provide them in other areas. The pupils were taught general subjects as well as English and Arithmetic.

(vi) *Area Education Committees.*—The Area Education Committees continue to fulfil a valuable purpose in making constructive suggestions for improving the local arrangements for the educational services and in providing contact between the employees living in the area and the Corporation Education Officer.

(vii) *Domestic Science.*—The Domestic Science building at Bota was completed and the interior equipment will be added early in 1953. The centre will be used in the first instance for primary school girls' sewing classes and advanced sewing classes for women but as soon as the necessary equipment is installed laundry and cookery classes will be formed.

(viii) *Library Facilities.*—Reading rooms are provided in the principal centres. Sixteen Library Boxes, each containing about 70 books to suit employees at varying educational levels were circulated throughout the plantations.

XIV. Medical and Health Services.

During the year further improvements were made in the facilities provided by the medical services of the Corporation and, as hitherto, Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. continued to make their contribution toward the cost of the facilities in the Tiko area. One of the most notable events was the opening at Tiko of a Nurses' Preliminary Training School and a course was started during April with an initial complement of 36 candidates.

Of the 64 nurses-in-training at the beginning of the year eight sat the Nursing Council's Final Examination; four were successful. Three

candidates submitted by the Corporation as suitable for training as pharmacists were accepted by the School of Pharmacy in Lagos. There were already three candidates at the school and the only student eligible to sit his final passed the examination in December. A number of Corporation employees ineligible for registration as nurses have been submitted for admission to the lists of Dispensary Attendants, in order to legalise their position. Nine of the dressers in the Corporation who have had long and meritorious service and have proved their ability by an oral examination were awarded honorary registration as nurses for the sick by the Nursing Council for Nigeria.

The Loaiasis Research Institute at Kumba undertook the training of an entomological assistant who returned to duty with a satisfactory report in December.

The medical staff at the beginning of the year consisted of a Chief Medical Officer, five Medical Officers, two Senior Sisters, one administrative and one tutorial, eight nursing sisters, a pharmacist-medical storekeeper and a pharmacist. An establishment of nine Medical Officers exclusive of the Chief Medical Officer and one senior sister, a sister tutor and ten nursing sisters has been approved.

It is hoped that the Nigeria Registered Nurses in the Corporation's service will be considerably added to by many of the nurses-in-training succeeding in their final examination in May, 1953.

The Outpatients' Department and wards of Bota Hospital were opened during the latter part of the year and the patients from Moliwe were transferred to Bota Hospital. Moliwe has now ceased to be an auxiliary hospital and is purely an aid post.

Two of the additional wards completed at Tiko Hospital were put into use and the Outpatients' Block was completed and opened in November.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS.

	Tiko	Ekona	Mukonje	Bota	Cottage Hospital
In-patients:					
Male	3,495	1,511	1,020	207	141
Female	393	164	235	91	
Out-patients:	10,021	6,865	5,674	4,043	987
Attendances	27,768	14,512	20,379	37,321	—
Confinements	200	74	63	7	17

There were approximately 400 operations performed of a major or intermediate grade and a number of minor operations. Ante-natal clinics were well established and attended in the Bota area aid posts.

Auxiliary Hospitals were maintained at Missellele (where there were 1,061 admissions), Tombel, Idenau and M'Bonge. With the exception of Missellele the Auxiliary Hospitals act as collecting stations where the more seriously sick may be treated before being passed on to the main hospitals and as places for the sick who require rest but do not necessarily require full hospital treatment. Missellele is used chiefly for cases of leg ulcers.

Aid Posts are maintained at the following places:—

Tiko Area, 13, of which six are for Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd. These 13 aid posts dealt with 14,066 new cases and 50,103 attendances.

Bota Area, 7, of which one at Mabeta has eight beds attached to it, owing to difficulties of transport to the main hospital. These aid posts dealt with 27,006 new cases with 66,610 attendances.

Ekona Area, six, which dealt with 15,252 cases and 68,480 attendances.

Mukonje Area, five, which dealt with 4,123 new cases and 21,837 attendances.

Tombel Area, two, for which statistics are not available.

M'Bonge Area, three, for which statistics are not available.

One aid post at Isongo in the Bota area was closed during the year as it was no longer required.

Health work during the year consisted of:—

(1) advice in regard to camp sanitation, and

(2) direct application of anti-malarial measures.

Anti-malarial work, under the direct supervision of Medical Officers, consists chiefly of spraying with solutions of Gammexane and was extended to additional camps. This method is so effective that it is exceptional to find a mosquito in the Tiko or Bota Stations.

In the Bota area 3,544 prospective employees were examined, of whom 173 were rejected. In the Tiko area more than 6,600 were examined during the year. Very close co-operation was maintained with the Government Medical Services especially in regard to health matters.

Recurrent expenditure for medical services was £71,529 and contributions of £16,413 were received from other estates using the services of the Medical Division. Capital expenditure was £56,000 including work in progress.

XV. Finance.

The accelerated progress with the development work essential to bring the Corporation's activities to a proper state of efficiency and to provide the extensive welfare and other services required of the Corporation and provided by it under the terms of the Ordinance under which it was established, has, as a result of higher costs of labour and materials, resulted in a heavy drain on the Corporation's finances. It therefore became necessary to take steps to realise the Corporation's investments in addition to making full use of its authorised borrowing powers.

The Corporation's loan position at the end of the year consisted of two short term loans originally amounting to £450,000 from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. of which £350,000 was outstanding, a 20-year loan of £500,000 from the Nigeria Government and bank overdraft facilities of £150,000.

Experience has shown that the original estimates for the provision of services and development of the estates which are required of the Corporation are far less than the final costs as the result of the steep increases in labour rates particularly and costs of materials. The Corporation is applying all possible care but even so the need for more loan facilities in 1953 is inevitable as, once started, the provision of welfare, medical and similar facilities have to be spread continuously and equitably until completion to all employees including those in the out-stations.

XVI. Accounts for the year 1952.

In 1949 the Corporation, after consultation with the Governor of Nigeria and the Colonial Office, established a general principle relating to the writing off of capital expenditure out of revenue in order, in the absence of any real capital, to dispose of the cost of capital expenditure in the earlier life of the Corporation, so that its future activities should not be unduly influenced by the drain of moneys for capital works. At that time it was decided that all new assets created by the Corporation and attached to the leasehold lands, which assets could therefore not be pledged, should be written off in full as far as possible out of revenue in the year in which they were completed and that machinery, factory equipment and similar assets should be written off in five equal instalments over five years.

This practice has been followed since then but with the more rapid tempo of capital expenditure which has now been reached and which probably will be sustained for another two or three years, it has become necessary to revise this procedure while retaining the general principles decided in 1950. A decision has been taken that in the 1952 accounts the writing down of buildings and constructions should be at the rate of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. instead of a complete writing off in the year of completion of such assets, other methods of writing off remaining the same as hitherto.

The final results as shown in the accounts are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Working profit	689,843	10	1
Less: depreciation	467,629	9	1
	222,214	1	0
Carried to reserve under Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946	100,000	0	0
	122,214	1	0
Provision for 1953/54 Income Tax Assessment ..	80,000	0	0
	42,214	1	0
Add: Over-provision for 1952/53 Income Tax Assessment	8,894	3	0
Final surplus	51,108	4	0

The final surplus will be remitted to the Governor for expenditure by him for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in accordance with Section 19 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance of 1946.

The members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice, provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

F. E. V. SMITH, *Member.*

E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*

E. M. L. ENDELEY, *Member.*

J. M. WILLIAMS, *Member.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*

H. B. COX, *Ex-officio Member.*

H. R. CLEAVER, *Secretary.*

25th April, 1953.

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1952.

Tribe or Locality.	*No. Employed.*
Bakweri	1,479
Mungo	19
Bafaw	57
Bakossi	640
Bakundu	111
Basossi	131
Balong	57
Bakoki	15
Banyangi	1,514
Nguti	51
Keaka	584
Mbo	322
Nfotum	106
Bangaw	270
Bafum	685
Bafukum	164
Bali	612
Bamenda	972
Bamessi	196
Bamenta	1,065
Bamengi	549
Baku Kong	10
Bengli	10
Kimbo	113
Babanki	204
Bafut	529
Kaka	339
Babag	41
Banso	193
Bandi	96
Balita	51
Eoow	5
Mandom	50
Balondo	1,230
Baumbo	18
Bali Kembi	203
Wum	595
Baso	186
Bafo	78
Mukab	59
Carried forward	13,609
Brought forward	13,609
Bambuan	38
Bamboko	133
Bowan	15
Balum	—
Babaji	59
Ndop	99
Bajum	10
Ngemba	330
Bikom	280
Ngwandi	249
Mbonge	189
Ngoli Batanga	583
Bambui	11
Bawang	177
Bafangi	115
Batanga	38
Boa	14
Balue	202
Inguni	186
Esu	220
Mentah	178
Munguni	64
Mbulang	9
Banjang	6
Banyemi	51
Baba	31
Baruti	58
Banna	161
Buki	115
Bamubu	73
Kurumanta	23
Sonni	73
Bamuko	15
Bako	141
Nsongli	33
Ngali	33
Nkap	183
Wee	36
Bum	—
Njinikom	106
	17,946
French Cameroons	2,115
Nigerians & others	5,508
TOTAL	25,569

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1952—PRINCIPAL CROPS

(All areas are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

BANANAS (ACRES)

	Mature	Planted 1952	Preparations for 1953 new planting	Total
Tiko Area	8,783	455	150	9,388
Bota/West Coast Area ..	4,527	301	350	5,178
Ekona Area	4,680	183	900	5,763
Tombel	1,292	158	—	1,450
Meme/Boa	—	1,533	1,500	3,033
Total	19,282	2,630	2,900	24,812

RUBBER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Cleared for 1953 planting	Total
Tiko/Missellele	5,949	1,355	467	7,771
Moliwe (Bota Area) ..	1,601	—	—	1,601
Ekona Area	1,519	1,121	392	3,032
Mukonje Area	2,622	1,514	612	4,748
Total	11,691	3,990	1,471	17,152

OIL PALMS (ACRES)

	Mature and old Palms	Immature Palms	Cleared for 1953 planting	Total
Bota/West Coast Area ..	10,145	1,524	800	12,469
Ekona Area	2,177	—	—	2,177
Mbonge*	—	—	—	—
Ikassa	1,149	—	—	1,149
Total	13,471	1,524	800	15,795

* Production at Mbonge ceased in 1952 due to insufficient labour

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigeria

BALANCE SHEET A

31.12.1951 £	LIABILITIES.	£	£
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946 :—		
	For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Port Facilities, Rehousing, Replanting ; Hurricane Risks	410,000	
	Add : Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	100,000	
410,000			510,00
	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund	110,000	
	Less : Payments during year	4,815	
110,000			105,18
	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE :—		
	Wharves £55,953		
	Less : Expenditure during the year.. £3,416	52,537	
	Other Constructions, Railways, Plant, Machinery and Equipment .. £45,248		
	Less : Expenditure during the year.. £25,023	20,225	
101,201			72,76
	LOANS (Unsecured, repayable by Instalments) :—		
	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970)	500,000	
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (final instalment 2nd January, 1955)	150,000	
	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Limited (final instalment 31st January, 1956)	200,000	
900,000			850,00
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS :—		
	Trade Creditors, Wages and other expenses ..	401,387	
	Leave and Passages	42,160	
	Income Tax :—		
	1952/53 Assessment £337,543		
	Provision for 1953/54 Assessment 80,000		
	£417,543		
	Less : Double Taxation Relief £3,563	413,980	
905,379			857,52
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT :—		
55,559	Unappropriated Balance		51,10
£2,482,139	*Carried forward*		£2,446,58

MENT CORPORATION.

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

31.12.1951 £	ASSETS.	£ *Cost to 31.12.1951*	£ *Additions during 1952*	£ *Cost to 31.12.1952*
	IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS :—			
	Plantations—			
	New Development	251,001	123,698	374,699
	Buildings and Constructions ..	477,819	411,082	888,901
	Roads	8,269	—	8,269
	Rail Track	13,137	3,739	16,876
	Furniture and Equipment ..	61,393	33,582	94,975
		811,619	572,101	1,383,720
	EQUIPMENT :—			—
	Plant and Machinery	140,255	116,246	256,501
	Railway Rolling Stock	81,137	33,240	114,377
	Marine Craft	122,027	21,298	143,325
		1,155,038	742,885	1,897,923
	Less : Written off to 31.12.1951 :			
	Improvements to Concessions		811,619	
	Equipment		180,543	
			992,162	
	Written off for year 1952 :			
	Improvements to Concessions	298,047		
	Equipment	100,735		
			398,782	
				1,390,944
162,876				506,979
	MOTOR VEHICLES :—			
	Cost to 31.12.51 ..	104,428		
	Add : Additions during 1952	56,753		
		161,181		
	Less : Cost of vehicles retired ..	9,069		
			152,112	
	Less : Written off to 31.12.51 ..	51,194		
	Written off for year 1952 ..	68,847		
		120,041		
	Less : Written off retired vehicles	9,069		
			110,972	
53,234				41,140
	WORK IN PROGRESS (at cost) :—			
	Planting and Replanting		20,740	
	Buildings and Constructions		240,821	
	Tiko Wharf		47,943	
	Roads and Rail Track		84,156	
	Maintenance and Repairs		5,161	
	Furniture and Equipment		3,144	
	Miscellaneous		55,844	
256,271				457,809
	STOCKS (as certified by officials of the Corporation) :—			
	Stores (at cost or lower valuation)		894,817	
	Produce (at market value)		57,580	
629,559				952,397
£1,101,940	*Carried forward*			£1,958,325

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigeria

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31s

31.12.51		
£		£
2,482,139	*Brought forward*	2,446,58

NOTE 1.—The Concessions are held, in part under 48 leases dated 11th October, 1947, from the Governor of Nigeria, and otherwise in accordance with the directions of the Governor of Nigeria to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Nigeria, pending the issue of new Certificates of Occupancy.

Under the terms of the Leases and the proposed Certificates of Occupancy, the lands and property therein comprised revert to the Governor of Nigeria upon the expiration of the Corporation's title.

NOTE 2.—The total estimated amount of commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1952, was £550,000.

(*Signed*) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*
E. K. MARTIN, W. RICHARDS } *Members.*
A. M. STUART, *Chief Accountant.*

£2,482,139	£2,446,58

AUDITORS' REPORT UNDE

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief we the Corporation so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balanc and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the said Balance Sheet gives Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended on that date.

LAGOS, NIGERIA.
24th April, 1953.

MENT CORPORATION.

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

DECEMBER, 1952—*(continued)*

1.12.51		
£		£
1,101,940	*Brought forward*	1,958,325
231,726	Produce Shipments 1952, realised in 1953	289,237
133,601	Debtors, Deposits and Prepayments	134,033
297,902	Investments (At Cost)	—
716,970	Cash at Bank and in hand	64,987
£2,482,139		£2,446,582

SECTION 17 OF THE ORDINANCE.

ecessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by heet and annexed Profit and Loss Account which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion rue and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 31st December, 1952, and the Profit and Loss

(Signed) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Auditors.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigeria

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1951				
£			£	£
1,045,939	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration and Maintenance ..		1,313,855	
	„ Temporary Buildings		23,694	
				1,337,549
49,977	„ Medical Services		71,529	
	Less : Contributions by other Plantation Companies ..		16,413	
				55,116
26,437	„ Welfare and Social Services			30,324
1,099,272	„ Balance carried down			743,413
£2,221,625				£2,166,403
	To Expenses of Head Office :—			
6,279	Remuneration of Chairman and Members ..		4,699	
9,759	Staff, Travelling and General Office Expenses		8,702	
				13,401
21,500	„ Agency and Service Fees			22,623
1,562	„ Consultants Fees and Expenses			1,335
	„ Concession Rent—The Governor of Nigeria		56,614	
	Less : Allocated to Plantations, etc.		34,750	
5,250				21,864
893	„ Audit Fee			893
	„ Depreciation :—			
	Improvements to Leasehold Concessions		298,047	
	Equipment		100,735	
	Motor Vehicles		68,847	
438,378				467,629
36,900	„ Loan Interest			35,587
—	„ Loss on Realisation of Investments			21,790
623,699	„ Balance carried down			222,214
£1,144,220				£807,338
	To Balance unappropriated 1951, paid to The Governor			
53,296	of Nigeria			55,559
350,000	„ Provision for Income Tax (1953/54 Assessment) ..			80,000
	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of			
230,000	Ordinance No. 39 of 1946			100,000
55,559	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet			51,108
£688,855				£286,667

MENT CORPORATION.

Ordinance No. 39 of 1946).

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952. *Cr.*

31.12.1951				
£			£	£
2,221,625	By Revenue from Plantations :—			
	Bananas		1,480,735	
	Rubber		356,915	
	Palm Products		312,260	
	Cocoa		14,516	
	Pepper		1,977	
				2,166,403
£2,221,625				£2,166,403
1,099,272	By Balance brought down			743,412
22,032	„ Agency Earnings and Commissions			38,645
22,916	„ Miscellaneous (including income from investments) ..			25,281
£1,144,220				£807,338
623,699	By Balance brought down			222,214
53,296	„ Balance as per last account			55,559
11,860	„ Provision for 1952/53 Income Tax in excess now written back			8,894
£688,855				£286,667

Waterlow & Sons Limited, London and Dunstable.